The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, July 22, 1863.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union Men of Huntingdon County, who are desirous of sustaining the National and State Administrations in their efforts to crush the existing wicked and unholy rebellion, are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Townships and Boroughs of the County, on *Saturday, the 8th day of August*, 1863, and elect two Delegates from each Township and Borough to meet in Convention at Huntingdon, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August next, to nominate candidates for the several offices of the County. The polls will be open in the Townships from 5 to 7 o'clock, and in the Boroughs from 7 to 9 o'clock.

ALEXANDER PORT,
PERRY MOORE,
Chairmen of County Committees.

July 14, 1863.

☞ A Journeyman Printer wanted immediately at this office.

☞ A STOUT BOY, sixteen or seventeen years of age, wanted as an apprentice to the printing business at this office, immediately.

Resisting the Draft in New York.

The rebel sympathisers succeeded in working their tools up to a disgraceful riot in New York which continued during four days, and was only put down after some thirty of the rioters were shot dead in the street, and double the number wounded and hundreds captured by the military and police. During the rioting orderly citizens were murdered and public and private property destroyed by the rioters. The destruction alone by fire is estimated at $400,000. Many respectable citizens who were known to the rioters as Union men, were attacked in the streets and in their dwellings, and if not murdered were badly beaten, and everything of value upon their persons and in their dwellings were either carried off or destroyed. Those engaged in the riot were principally the murderers and thieves of the city, assisted by men of the same character from Baltimore and Philadelphia. They commenced the riot by destroying the public buildings occupied by Government officers whose duty it was to superintend the draft, and they next proceeded to the destruction of the property owned by Union-men, and the beating and murdering of loyal private and public citizens. The rebel sympathisers are responsible for the disgrace the rioters have brought upon New York—not alone upon New York, but upon the whole loyal North. Resisting the draft by riots is expected by the Southern rebels from their friends in the North.

THE traitor, Vallandigham, has arrived at Niagara-Falls, Canada West, from which place he has issued an address to his friends in Ohio, urging them to continue their opposition to the Government. He says: "They (the rebels) are better prepared now every way to make good their inexorable purpose than at any period since the beginning of the struggle." He could not have heard the news from Grant, Rosecrans, Meade, Banks, and of other victories. Perhaps when he hears of the defeat of his friends in New York, he will feel that his occupation is nearly gone *up!*

THE Union State Convention meets at Pittsburgh on Wednesday, August 8th, to put in nomination candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court. All we ask is that the candidates be honest and capable, and unconditionally for the Union.

ON Thursday afternoon last the rebel Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee and Capt. Winder were removed to Fortress Monroe, and placed in a casemate under a guard, and notice sent to the rebel government that if they execute Captains Sawyer and Hynn, whom they now hold in close confinement and under sentence in Richmond, that Lee and Winder will be executed in retaliation.

PROVOST Marshal General, James B. Fry, has issued orders to the District Provost Marshals, that they will be sustained by the military forces of the country in enforcing the draft, in accordance with the laws of the United States, and will proceed to execute the orders heretofore given for the draft as rapidly as shall be practicable, by aid of the military forces ordered to co-operate and protect them.

The Soldiers and the Rioters.

We fully agree with the New York *Times*, and we know that our readers will endorse the fact, that it must be the most painful and humiliating event of all the war to our brave soldiers, that, after voluntarily taking upon themselves the defence of the nation against its foes, and spending months and years in the midst of the hardships and perils of warfare, they are called home at last to maintain, against ingrates and cowards here, the very laws that they went forth to defend. It is no longer the fire in front that galls.—Thanks to the self-denying services and successful courage of those tried and true heroes, the rebel armies are repulsed from every front.

But just at this opportune and highly favored moment, when only one more blow is needed to crush the foe and save the Republic—when our *long-serving* and faithful armies, worn out in marching and fighting, need help to give that finishing blow—a craven crowd that has remained out of harm's way during all the fight, rises in insurrection, and would throw away all the advantages and fruits of victory that two and a half years of hard fighting have won!

It seems to be enough to crush the spirit of our soldiers to find so much selfishness and ingratitude among the men at home that have never shouldered a gun or marched a mile in the nation's defence. It *would* crush their spirit, did they not believe that, with all the meanness manifested, there is yet an overwhelming majority of truly patriotic sentiment in the country that will see justice done them, and enough of the lusty laggards that have lain so long at home, enjoying the luxuries of peace, compelled to do a part of the hard and dangerous work that they have been performing. They have reason to feel indignant that *all* the burdens of the war should be sought to be thrust upon them—as if they had no families to leave, no business to abandon, no losses to sustain, no limbs and lives to lose, when they enlisted and went to camp and to the field as soldiers of the United States.

There are many shallow and misguided persons who assume that the majority of the soldiers who are now in the National service belong to the very classes in the North that are making violent opposition to the conscription. And on this assumption, these reasoners reach the conclusion that the soldiers in the field will reman in sympathy with the masses from whose midst they are claimed to have gone forth.

But, in the first place, it is entirely untrue that our noble volunteer army, composed of the farmers, mechanics, professional men, and intelligent workingmen of the North, is in any way analagous in its composition to the atrocious mob which has been holding a carnival of deviltry in the streets of New York. Further, so far as the assumed fact is relied on to make insurrection safe, it will prove a terrible and fatal delusion. Whatever may have been the former associations and *opinions* of the soldiers so long in the field, these at least may be affirmed as beyond all question their present and predominent sentiment: 1. That they have fought long and well for their country, and have suffered their full share of the privations and horrors of war. 2. That it is the duty of those citizens who have remained at home since the war began, to contribute now their part to the common defence by shouldering muskets and going into the ranks.

The soldiers are right and just in these conclusions. It is natural that they should have them. Their education in hardships has disinclined them to be imposed on. And *they will not be imposed on by unpatriotic men who have stayed at home for two years, while themselves have marched, camped, suffered and fought for two years.*

It need surprise no one, therefore, least of all the mobocrats of N. York, to learn that soldiers in the field receive the news of opposition to the conscription law with surprise and indignation, and that they march promptly if not joyfully, when ordered back to enforce the laws that shall compel other men to serve, as they have served, in the army.

Let the opponents of the conscription, whether they be but mild denouncers of it, or riotous and murdering resistants of it, answer to the veteran regiments now returning from the war, why any of the wrathful mob of New York should not be compelled to do the same military service that the scarred and maimed men, their late neighbors now returning from the field, have performed?

Capt. Brice X. Blair is now with his family in this place. His left arm was amputated above the elbow. He was on the street yesterday, but looks thin.

Latest News from Meade and Lee's Armies.

HAGERSTOWN, Sunday, July 19.

The rear guard of Gen. Lee's army left Martinsburg at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning—a few cavalry men picketing the other side of the Potomac.

Our whole force is across the river. The Potomac is falling rapidly.

Gen. Lee is retreating his main force by way of Strasburg and Staunton, not by Culpepper.

Our Camps.

54TH REGT.—A second regiment has been organized here, in camp Juniata. The field officers elected are as follows: Col. McKeage, of Blair county; Lieut. Col. Boals, of Centre county; Major Crozin, of Blair county; Adjt. Crawford, of Centre county.

The companies, ten in number, constituting this regiment, are as follows: Capt. Litzinger's and Capt. Hughes', Cambria; Capt. Snyder's, Capt. Boals' and Capt. Davidson's, Centre; Capt. McKeage's and Capt. Crozin's, Blair; Capt. Holman's, Bedford; C't. Swope's Clearfield; Capt. Travers', half Cambria and Blair.

This regiment, like the first organized here, makes a very good appearance. The officers are experienced, men, and some of the companies go through their drill like old soldiers.

Three or four parts of companis for a third regiment now occupy camp Warrior, lately occupied by the 46th regt. Col. Lawrence. The 46th was ordered to Philadelphia last week, where it still remains.

Capt. Bell's Cavalry company is still in camp Huntingdon, but we understand it has received marching orders.

Rail Road Accidents.

Last Friday envening when the Locomotive of the Penna. Rail Road Co. which is employed at this place in handling coal cars from the Broad Top Rail Road to the Coal Siding at Mill Creek, was crossing the bridge over the Juniata, ran over Mr. Wm. Knode, an engineer in the employ of the Broad Top Company, injuring him fatally. The accident occurred about eight o'clock P. M., and he died about eight o'clock the same night. He leaves a wife and several small children to mourn his loss.

—On Saturday, near Middleburg, on a coal train, the bottom of the last car fell down, dropping on the track Geo. Knee Conductor, John Leffard flagman, and John Neary breaksman. They fell through with the load of coal, the car passing over them. They were all seriously, but we trust not fatally injured. Mr. Knee had several ribs broken and was much bruised.—Mr. Leffard had his whole side badly bruised and limb badly broken and mashed. Mr. Neary was also badly bruised and had his thigh broken.

—A Young man by the name of John Cunningham, whose parents live near Rough & Ready, attempted to jump on a train of coal cars while running down the grade above Dudley, on Saturday morning. He slipped and caught his limb between the cars, tearing the flesh open to the bone. A young man who runs on the train stitched it up and bandaged the wound. He was taken home on Sunday in a hand car. Will people take warning and not attempt to jump on and off of cars while in motion. We have often spoke of it.

Postal Items for the Public.

[From Holbrook's United States Mail.]

Change Under the New Law.

In order that our readers who are not officially connected with the mail service may have a full understanding of the changes in postal matters effected by the new law, which went into operation on the first of the present month, we give below a condensed summary of those of its provisions of which it is necessary for persons using the mails to "take due notice and govern themselves accordingly:"

1. The rate of postage on all domestic mail letters to be carried any distance within the United States is three cents per half ounce or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by stamps. The former rate of ten cents to California, Oregon, and Washington Territories, is abolished.

2. All local or "drop" letters must hereafter be prepaid by stamps, at the rate of two cents for every half ounce or fraction thereof, instead of one cent each, as heretofore.

3. The postage on transient newspapers and periodicals, *sent in one* package to one address, is now two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by stamps; on books, double that rate. The postage on single transient newspapers not weighing over four ounces is now two cents.

4 The rate of postage on circulars is now as follows: Three, or any less number may be sent, unsealed, to one address, at the single rate of two cents, and in that proportion for a greater number, adding one rate for every three circulars directed to one address. They can no longer be sent at the former rate of one cent each. No extra charge is now made for business cards *stamped or printed* on the envelope of circulars.

5. The former carriers' fee of one cent on each letter delivered is abolished. Hereafter, carriers collect nothing, except such unpaid postage as may be due on the letters delivered by them.

6. The extra one cent stamp formerly required on all letters deposited in lamp-post boxes and branch stations is no longer necessary.

7. All communications to any officer or department of the Government (including the President,) written by a private citizen, whether on "official business" or otherwise, must now be prepaid by stamps.

8. A fee of twenty cents (instead of five, as heretofore) must hereafter be paid on each registered letter, in addition to the postage.

9. A letter cannot be forwarded without a charge of extra postage, when it has once been mailed according to its original address.

The new two-cent stamps, which have just been issued by the department to meet the demand created by the new law, fixing the rate on drop letters, circulars, transient printed matter, &c. at two cents, will soon be in the hands of most of our readers.—They are black in color, and bear a finely engraved head of General Andrew Jackson—a design especially appropriate at the present time, when his well known saying, "The Union must and shall be preserved," needs to be considered as something more practical than a mere piece of fine sentiment. The portrait of the old hero occupies nearly the entire surface of the stamp, and the character of the engraving is such that the process of defacement, to which it must unfortunately be subjected, is easily and effectually performed.

ANDREWS, the 'Virginia gentleman,' who led the assassins of New York, during the riots in that city, on one occasion thus adressed the mob:

Fellow freemen and fellow citizens—for we are freemen still—you have done well to-day. You have done nobly; but I tell you what I want, and what you must do, if you wish to be really successful. You must organize, boys. (Cries of "That's the talk," "You're the boy, my chicken," etc.)—You must organize and keep together, and appoint leaders, and crush this damned abolition draft into the dust. (Tremendous cheering.) Yes, this is what you must do. If you don't find any one to lead you, by Heavens! I will do it myself. (Great sensation and applause)

Gov. Seymour also addressed the rioters. He addressed them as "*my friends*," "my fellow citizens," etc., and advised them to disperse and go to their homes. Had he ordered them to be shot down he would have discharged the duties of a loyal Governor.

THE NEWS.

Morgan's Raid into Ohio.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Cross the River—250 Rebels Killed and Drowned—1,000 Prisoners Taken—Colonels Dick Morgan and Ward Among the Prisoners.

CLEAVELAND, July 20.

Morgan made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Ohio river yesterday near Cooleyville, but was prevented by a gunboat.

One hundred and fifty rebels were killed and drowned. A thousand prisoners were taken with their artillery.

Among the prisoners were Colonel Ward and Col. Dick Morgan, a brother of John.

The band scattered among the hills. Gen. Judd is confident of the capture of the balance of the party to day.

Particulars of the Surrender of Port Hudson.

The New Orleans *Era* of the 11th says, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M., Gen. Gardner, the rebel commander of Port Hudson, surrendered unconditionally to Major Gen. Banks:

The rebel army was drawn up in line, stacked arms, and General Banks took possession of the place. Five thousand prisoners, fifty pieces of artillery, and all the small arms, etc., have fallen into our hands.

A dispatch to the *Era*, dated on the morning of the 8th, says: At 2 o'clock a parley was sounded from the fort, and being replied to, an inquiry was made about the news from Vicksburg.

On being assured that it had fallen, Gen. Gardner promised to surrender to-day. We entered the place at noon. The glorious event has filled the army with the wildest enthusiasm.

A subsequent account says that Gardner sent in a flag of truce on the 8th, asking terms. Gen. Banks responded, "unconditional surrender—with 24 hours to consider."

At 7 A. M. on the 9th Gardner unconditionally surrendered. The moment the surrender was completed the rebels sent a request for six thousand rations, as the garrison had eaten its last mule. This was found to be literally a fact. They had devoured their last mule.

The news was brought to New Orleans by the flagship Tennessee. One hundred guns were immediately fired by order of General Emory. The loyal citizens of New Orleans were to have a torchlight procession, illumination and general joyful jubilation on the night the steamer sailed. The Secessionists are rather gloomy in countenances.

The news of the capture of Vicksburg reached Port Hudson on the 7th, occasioning the greatest enthusiasm.

The Rebel Raid into Pennsylvania.

Lee's Losses 42,500.

BALTIMORE, July 16.

Surgeon General Howard, of the United States Army, arrived at Baltimore this morning, and had an interview with Major General Schenck.—Upon unquestionable authority he reports the following casualties of Gen. Lee's army at Gettysburg: Left behind 11,000 wounded, 8,000 wounded taken away by him, 4,500 buried by the Federals, and 17,000 taken prisoners; captured at Falling Waters, of General Pettigru's command 1,000 prisoners and 4,000 killed and wounded—making an aggregate of 42,500 of Lee's army.

General Howard reports further that only six rebel surgeons were left behind at Gettysburg, and with one or two exceptions, manifested the utmost indifference as to the condition of their wounded, nor did they leave any medical stores on the field. This fact should be contrasted with the battle at Chancellorsville, where Lee received medical stores and surgeons from the Federals, who took good care of their wounded.

TO BE ORGANIZED.—The Cavalry Company now being raised, will assemble at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Wednesday Evening, July 22d, at 7½ o'clock.

WM. W. WALLACE,
Captain.

CAST HELP IT.—For want of help we are unable to give our readers more than a half sheet again this week.

Three Months Men Wanted!

All who have enlisted in my company to serve for three months in the defence of the State, are requested to report themselves forthwith at the Franklin Hotel, in Huntingdon, as but a few more days will be allowed for the enlisting of three months men. Any others who may wish to go with me must report by Thursday or Friday of this week.

F. H. LANE, Capt.

Hunt., July 22, 1863.—1t.

MR. LEWIS:—As the call is announced for the County Convention, I would suggest the name of John R. Bottorf, of Franklin township, as a candidate for Treasurer. Mr. Bottorf has been afflicted, and is compelled to use two crutches to walk, thus rendering him unfit for the performance of manual labor, but is a scholar and a gentleman, and fitin every way qualified to discharge the duties of the office, if elected, with satisfaction; and as to his loyalty it is undoubted. His name will be submitted to the Union County Convention, and success will satisfy all who know him.

WARRIORSMARK.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. & Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1863, at two o'clock P. M., the following described property to wit:

Lots No. 114, 115, 116 and 117, in the borough of Petersburg, Huntingdon county, fronting sixty feet on King street and extending back to Shavers creek, having thereon two dwelling houses, stable, brick store room, large warehouse (on the canal wharf) and a number of out buildings.

Lot No. 128, being a corner lot on an alley, fronting 60 feet on King street and extending back to an alley, having thereon a log dwelling house.

Lot No. 17, having thereon a one story log house, subject to a yearly ground rent of one dollar.

Also, six lots each fronting sixty feet on King street and running back to an alley, having thereon two dwelling houses, a good well and bark shed, being the lots formerly owned by George Rungi; also a small triangular piece of ground immediately opposite the said six lots, having thereon a stable and warehouse.

All of the above property is situated in the borough of Petersburg, (except the triangular piece of ground above mentioned,) and will be found more fully described in the plan of the town, recorded in book D. page 564; seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of E. V. Wingard.

Also—The following property situate in Jackson township; part A. containing 145 acres and 135 perches, and allowances; part B. containing 101 acres, and the parts C. & D. containing 5 acres and 138 perches, adjoining lands of William Porter on the north, Samuel Powell on the south, Samuel Sansoman on the west, with a frame house, log bank barn and other out-buildings thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Hays deceased, and John Hays.

Also—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, in and to fifty-three acres of land, more or less, situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, Penna., adjoining lands of M. F. Campbell, east, lands of A. J. Postlethwait or James Dean dec'd, on the west, and lands of Andrew Wise on the south, about thirty acres of which is cleared, and being the same tract of land conveyed to Mary M. Wise by deed from I. A. J. Postlethwait to her dated 23d Sept. 1858; seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mary M. Wise.

Also—All the right, title and interest of defendants, or any of them, of and in all that certain tract of land situate in Tell township, Huntingdon county, adjoining land of Samuel Briggs, James Rhea, William McMullen, James Coulter and William Coulter, Ward and Col. Dick Morgan, a brother of John. heirs of Robert Coulter, deceased, bought from William Coulter; seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the widow and heirs of said deceased.

Also—Two lots of ground in the village of Mooreville, adjoining a lot of Robert Cunningham on the west, William Moore on the north, Adam Snyder on the east, and the public road on the south, having a house thereon erected, the property of defendant; seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Miller.

Also—All the defendants right, title and interest, in and to two acres of ground, more or less, situate in the borough of Cassville, bounded on the south, east and west, by land of Nicholas Corbin, having thereon erected two brick buildings, known and used as the Cassville Seminary buildings; seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of M. McN. Walsh.

Notice to Purchasers—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 21, 1863.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 8th of April, A. D. 1863, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 10th day) of Aug. next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, to them and there to procecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 18th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the 87th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c, commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor.

STRAYED AWAY.

Strayed away from the premises of the Subscriber in Juniata township, about the middle of June last, one red and white spotted mooly heifer calf, and one red steer calf with white spotted face—both a year old last spring. Any information of the whereabouts of the calves will be thankfully received, and expenses paid.

JOHN N. MOSSER

July 14, 1 60.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 10th day of August next, 1863, to-wit:

1st. Final account of Thomas McClain, guardian of John R. Morrow, a minor child of Robert Morrow, late of Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

2d. Administration account of Elizabeth Adamson, Administratrix of Arthur Adamson, late of Brady township, deceased.

3d. The Trust account of James G. Corbin, Trustee to sell the real estate of Arthur Adamson, late of Brady township deceased.

4th. Guardianship account of William Hildebrand, guardian of Margaret Smalley, A. P. Wilson Smalley and Henry B. Smalley, minor children of Dawson C. Smalley, deceased.

5th. Final account of Thomas A. Smelzer, guardian of Samuel Hays, a minor child of Edward Hays, late of Shirley township, deceased.

6th. Administration account of Michael Barndollar and Benjamin Woollett, Administrators of Michael Barndollar, deceased.

7th. The partial and supplemental Administration account of Henry Brewster, acting Executor of the last will and testament of John Brewster, deceased.

8th. Administration account of H. L. McCarthey and Samuel H. McCoy, Executors of John Brown, deceased, who in his lifetime was Administrator of his father William Brown, late of Brady township, deceased.

9th. Partial account of Andrew Miller and Robert G. McNeal, Administrators of Jacob H. Miller, late of Union township, deceased.

10th. Administration account of Jane Black and Robert Huey, Executors of James Black, late of Jackson township, deceased.

11th. Administration account of David Stewart and Jacob Harpish, surviving Executors of Tobias Hamish, late of Morris township, deceased.

12th. The account of David Snare, Esq., Administrator of James Hoffman, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

13th. Trust account of Livingston Robb, Trustee appointed to sell the unexcepted portions of the real estate of Thomas Lloyd, late of Walker township, deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Register's Office, }
Hunt., July 14, 1863. } Register.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, newly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned not to purchase a sorrel mare and colt now in the possession of Ezekiel White, as the same belongs to me.

SOLOMON NUNNAMACHER.

Broad Top City, May 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

to all persons interested, that the following inventories and appraisements of goods and chattels, set apart under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of April 14th, A. D. 1851, and the various supplements thereto, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented to the Court for approval on Wednesday, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1863, viz:

The goods and chattels set apart to Margaret Lewis, widow of Abram Lewis, late of Shirley township, deceased.

2d. The goods and chattels set apart to Agnes Harper, widow of William Harper, late of Dublin township, deceased.

3d. The goods and chattels set apart to Caroline G. Watson, widow of John C. Watson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

4th. The goods and chattels set apart to Sarah Irwin, widow of Dr. James M. Irwin, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.

5th. The goods and chattels set apart to Eliza Long, widow of John Long, late of Springfield township, deceased.

6th. The goods and chattels set apart to Mary Wilson, widow of John Wilson, late of Cromwell township deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Clerk of O. C.

Hunt., July 14, 1863.

NOTICE.—

The public are cautioned not to purchase a sorrel mare and colt now in the possession of Ezekiel White, as the same belongs to me.

SOLOMON NUNNAMACHER.

Broad Top City, May 27, 1863.

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE,

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED-LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENTS.

All MANUFACTURERS, BUYERS or SELLERS of these SPURIOUS Lyes, are hereby NOTIFIED that the COMPANY have employed as their ATTORNEYS,

GEORGE HARDING, Esq., *of Phila.*, and
WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., *of Pittsburg*,

And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1, May Term, in 1862, in suit of THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY *vs* THOMAS G. CHASE, decreed to the Company, on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

SALT MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES:

127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;

Pitt St. and Duquesne Way, Pittsburg.

April 29, 1863–3m.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 7, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE CELEBRATED FARM, KNOWN AS "ESQUIRE WRAY'S FARM,"

In Henderson township, about five miles from Hunting don, and two and a half miles from Cove, containing about **230 Acres,** about 160 of which are cleared and under good cultivation, enclosed by good fences.—There is a good apple orchard and also a good peach orchard on the premises. There is abundance of good water near the barn and house, and streams running through the premises. The improvements are a good log house, weather-boarded, and large frame barn. There is good saw mill near and plenty of timber on the property.

Persons wishing to purchase a good farm should call and examine this property. Apply to the undersigned living on the premises.

HIRAM GRADY.

May 13, 1863–3m*

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1131 Ridge avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs furnished for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

June 3, 1863–3m

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

May 20, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—

On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.

Apl 7, 1863–3m. No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia.

1863.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 15–3m

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit every body.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Linings Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, May 20th, 1863.

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.—

The business of the said foundry will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, who will be at all times ready to make castings of all kinds, promptly and at moderate rates.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, will come forward and settle the same.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

March 31, 1863.–3m.*

C. P. KNIGHT & BROS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Fish, cheese & provisions generally

NOS. 114 & 115 SOUTH WHARVES,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have constantly on hand an assortment of

DRIED & PICKLED FISH, &c., viz:

Mackerel, Salmon, Shad,	Blue Fish, Herrings, Cod Fish,	Beef, Pork, Lard,	Shoulders, Hams, Sides,	Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.

April 22, 1863–3m.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SHILLEH HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 31, 1862–1y.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE.
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO.
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention, The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all Kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

June 10, 1863–tf

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1863.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl. 8, 1863

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Bear's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862–tf.

COACH SHOP FOR RENT.

Stock Tools & Machinery for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTORS of the last will of Owen Bost, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, offer at private sale, all the stock and fixtures belonging to the Carriage Manufactory of the deceased, consisting of a complete assortment of Iron, Blacksmith's tools, Paints, Varnishes, Trimmings and materials for wood work, and some unfinished work.

Time will be given on good security.

The shop is a large frame building, comprising a wood shop and sale room below, and a paint shop and trimming shop on the second story—four rooms in all,—and blacksmith shop adjoining.

The shops will be leased for such time as may be agreed on. The shop has had a large custom for several years past, and is considered one of the best locations in the State.

SAML. T. BROWN,

Another Draft in the South—Proclamation by Davis.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 18.]

Whereas, it is provided by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to further provide for the public defence," approved on the 16th day of April, 1862. *and by* another act of Congress, approved on the 27th of September, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide further for the public defence," approved 16th April, 1862, that the President be authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall be sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, at the time the call may be made, and who are not at that time legally exempted from military service, or such part thereof as in his judgment may be necessary to the public defence:

And whereas, in my judgment the necessities of the public defence require that every man capable of bearing arms, between the ages aforesaid, should now be called out to do his duty in the defence of his country, and in driving back the invaders now within the limits of the Confederacy:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do, by virtue of the powers vested in me as aforesaid, call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, all white men residents of said States, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not legally exempted from military service; and I do hereby order and direct that all persons subject to this call and not now in the military service, do, upon being enrolled, forthwith prepare to the conscript camps established in the respective States of which they may be residents, under pain of being held and punished as deserters in the event of their failure to obey this call, as provided in said laws.

And I do further order and direct that the enrolling officers of the several States proceed at once to enroll all persons embraced within the terms of this proclamation, and not heretofore enrolled.

And I do further order that it shall be lawful for any person embraced within this call to volunteer for service before enrollment, and that persons so volunteering be allowed to select the arm of service and the company which they desire to join, provided such company be deficient in the full number of men allowed by law for its organization.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President. J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.

The Rebel Conscription.

Jefferson Davis, by the authority of an act of the rebel Congress, has called into military service of the Confederacy all white men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not legally exempt, residing in the Southern States. These men are ordered to forthwith repair to the conscript camps, on pain of punishment as deserters. By this proclamation the entire able-bodied population of *the rebel States is converted into an* army, and the whole South transformed into a camp. The terms of the order are peremptory; it states that "the necessities of the public defence require that every man capable of bearing arms, between the ages aforesaid, should now be called out to do his duty in the defence of his country, and in driving back the invaders now within the limits of the Confederacy."—The order, and the reason for the order, are full of important suggestions, and of these not the least interesting is the difference between the Federal draft and the rebel conscription. If the call by our Government for a small part of the population is sufficient cause for a riot, surely this wholesale conscription in the South is reason for a counter revolution. In the North, every man has an equal chance of escaping from the draft; in the South, *all*, but the few who are by infirmity or other disabilities exempt, are forced into the ranks of the army. What hardships does the Federal draft inflict upon the people, which can be for a moment compared with the miseries the South must endure when this order is enforced? Yet the rioters in N. York, with astonishing effrontery or ignorance, cheered Jefferson Davis.—In thus applauding they condemned themselves. Those means for recruiting an army, which the United States uses only in the most moderate degree, the rebel Government employs to a terrible degree. With far more kindness and justice to the people than our State militia laws embody, the national act exempts all poor men who have widowed mothers, aged and infirm parents, motherless infant children, or fatherless young brothers and sisters dependent on their labor for support. The provisions of this act deal with all possible tenderness with the people. Is anything like this evident in the provisions of the rebel conscription, or in this emphatic order of the rebel Government? Every man is at once swept away into the rebel camps of the rebellion; not one can escape the all-embracing summons.

By this fearful conscription we may measure the importance of our recent victories. Grant, and Meade, and Banks must have, indeed, struck mighty blows, when the monster answers with this cry of pain. Ordinary victories do not have such extraordinary results. *It is not by an army that* Jefferson Davis hopes to resist us, but by a people. It is only by the aid of every man in the Slaves States, who is capable of bearing arms, that our triumphant armies can possibly be driven back. Is it, then, easy to over-estimate the value of the capture of Vicksburg or Port Hudson! Of the bloodless triumph over the fugitive armies of Bragg? Can we rejoice too much in those magnificant battles in which the Army of the Potomac hurled back the veteran soldiers, the best and bravest soldiers of the South?—When we read in Southern journals, and in Northern newspapers which echo Southern boasts, that these victories are but superficial successes, which have no permanent effect on the war, we can answer them by the words of the rebel leader. Would superficial successes have such profound results? Would victories without permanent effect force a conscription of every fighting man the enemy can control?

Jefferson Davis has issued from Richmond a proclamation of despair. He has confessed, in the hearing of the world, the desperate condition of his failing cause. He has confessed the overwhelming might of the United States. Not to meet the three hundred thousand men our Government has called to arms, does he summon the entire fighting population of the South, but to meet our armies already in the field, the "invaders *now* within the limits of the confederacy." What could he do where he answered by a similar measure? With but a part of its power, the Government has forced the rebellion to use its whole strength. Army after army has failed the rebellion; city after city; State following State, have been wrested from its hold, and, lastly, we have torn from it the great river of the West.—Driven to the last extremity, the rebellion has called out its reserve.—"The *only* salvation of the Southern Confederacy," says the Richmond *Enquirer*, "is in calling out a levy *en masse*, and the application of martial law to the whole country as in a state of siege." If this be the only hope, and that it is the President of the Confederacy himself confesses, then there is *no* hope worthy of the name. For it is absolutely impossible that this measure can be enforced; by conscription the rebel Government has already exhausted the South, and, though it may order the creation of armies, it cannot create them. Glendower may summon spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come? No country has ever yet placed its entire fighting population in the field, and granting the spirit *and resolution of the rebels* to be all their fondest friend would wish, they cannot accomplish impossibilities. Nor will time be granted them to achieve even the little which might be possible had they a few months to organize the few men who have thus far taken no active part in the war. Had Jefferson Davis announced in plain words that the rebellion is now concentrating all its energies for the death struggle, he could have said little more than this proclamation revcals to the world. The great and decisive victory is near. As the terrible riots in New York are now mere matters of yesterday, soon to be remembered as men remember an ugly dream, so this greater riot will meet as inglorious a fate. One cause created the riot and the rebellion, and each was equally an enemy to Freedom and Law; the Power which crushed the lesser foe is able to subdue the greater, and the conquest will be lasting proof of the invincibility of the American Republic.—[The Press.

The Exemption Clause—Gov. Seymour's Record.

The New York *Tribune* says: "The unthinking multitude who, last week, ravaged this city with pillage, conflagration, and murder, have, perhaps, been misled by men who know that neither the draft nor the clause in question is open to any reasonable objection. They have used the $300 provision to inflame the poor against the rich, not because they thought it unjust, but that they might excite an insurrection to further their own political and personal ambition. Horatio Seymour, and Horatio Seymour's organs, have resorted to this pretext in the hope that they might prevent any reinforcements of the armies of the Union, knowing that a Government without soldiers in a time of war has no alternative but to make peace—peace, however disgraceful or however disastrous, they care not, so long as it restored themselves and their Southern allies to power—peace, though it might be by the sacrifice of the brave *men who, without* waiting to be drafted, have volunteered to defend their country in the field. And here is proof. On the 5th of May last, only two months and a half ago, the Legislature passed an act to amend "an act (which is in effect a draft for a possible contingency) for the enrollment of the militia, the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New York, and for the public defence," and the 6th article of these amendments is as follows:

SEC. 6. Add at the end of section 300 of this act as follows: Any person so drafted who may be a member of any religious denomination whatever, or from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms, *shall be exempted from said draft* on payment to the Clerk of the County by whom such draft is made THE SUM OF THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to be by said County Clerk paid to the Comptroller of the State, to be applied to the purposes mentioned in this act.

And to this act Horatio Seymour gave his approval, and affixed his name as Governor of the State! With just as much reason could it be said that this act of the State, *which Horatio Seymour made a law*, is an invidious distinction between the Quaker and the Catholic, as that the act of the United States favors the rich at the expense of the poor. To the act of the State, enrolling the citizens, with an exemption fee for a certain class of $300, he gives his approval; to the act of the United States, enrolling the citizens, with an exemption fee for a certain class of $300, he sanctions opposition by his example, addressing those who make it a pretext for insurrection as his "noble-hearted friends!" Are there any so blind that they cannot see; so deaf that they cannot hear?

WHAT IRISH SOLDIERS THINK.—The following is an extract from a letter from an officer in Corcoran's brigade, showing the feeling existing in the army in relation *to the riots* in N. York: "In the papers of the 14th we got terrible accounts of the riots and mob law in New York. New York has heretofore been so law-abiding that I can hardly realize the scenes of revolution and bloodshed there enacted.—The army look at it with grief—it is litterly a fire in our rear. Is the country worth preserving if its citizens at home turn against it?"

AT Vicksburg the Federal works are being leveled and the fortifications put into more perfect condition. A number of the finest guns are being mounted and the place to be held as a first-class military fortification.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.

The Originator of the Order Arrested.

The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* of the 18th announces the arrest in that city of a man named George W. L. Bickley, supposed to be the originator of the order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, but who declared that, while of the same name, he was only the nephew of the original General Bickley. The *Ledger* adds: "An examination of the contents of the trunk of Bickley, by Major Fry, seems to indicate that he is really the genuine Bickley, the father of the "Knight."—His portfolio contains letters from parties in Memphis, Lynchburg, New York and other points, directed to General Bickley as "Major General" of the order. Also a copy of the "Degree Book" of the Order of Knights of the Golden Circle; a card on which is printed an explanation of the signs, grips, &c., of the order; another card, on which is printed, in red and blue, the confederate flag, with the letters "K. G. C." on each bar, the name "General George Bickley" being placed on the top.

There is also a manuscrip of an original piece of poetry, of which the General claims the authorship, intended to be set to music, in which Virginia is spoken of as "Queen of the South," and Lee, Longstreet and Hill extolled as her saviors, &c. Also slips cut from the Richmond *Whig* and Mobile *Mercury* (of 1860) explaining the doctrines and objects of the K. G. C. In a memorandum was found what appears to be a rough sketch of the situation of Louisville, New Albany, Jeffersonville and the Falls. In the book was pasted a confederate ten cent postage stamp.

Probably the most important document found, however, was the following, which the General doubtless wrote when in a melancholly mood, or when reflecting on the vanity of human ambition:

"My memory is not quite so vivid as years past, yet I can now sit down in the shades of night and spread out all my boy and manhood's life like a great chart, with marks and records of my wanderings, and upon calmly scrutinizing that chart of memory's tablets I can most solemnly say, every storm that has overtaken me, every cloud that has overshadowed me, has resulted from some act committed by myself which at the time did not meet my conscientious approval.

"An orphan at an early age, I was thrown on the cold penniless and friendless, yet with great energy educated myself and rose to eminence in the profession of medicine. I have written many books and great quantities of minor essays on all conceivable subjects. I have brought up practical secession and inaugurated the greatest war of modern times, yet I declare the real pleasure of my life is now found in the knowledge of small kindnesses done to the needy and in adversity, the principles of morality and humanity.

"GEO. W. L. BICKLEY, M. D.

"Bristol, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1862."

General (or Dr.) Bickley has been sent to the military prison at Louisville, where his case will be attended to. What could have induced him to come here with such evidences of his complicity with the rebellion about his person we cannot imagine.

WAR NEWS.

From General Grant's Army.

General Sherman's Headquarter's at Jackson—Johnston's Forces Retreat Across the Pearl River—Expedition to Natchez—Capture of Eighteen Ten Inch Parrot Guns—The Rebels Fled in Consternation—5,000 Head of Cattle and 1,000 Hogsheads of Sugar Captured—Official Dispatches from General Grant—The Capture of Yazoo City.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated July 20th, says:

By an arrival from below, we have Natchez dates to the 15th, Jackson to the 15th, and Vicksburg to the 18th.

General Sherman ordered a charge on Johnston's force on Friday, but it had so far escaped that capturing it was out of the question; only a few straggelers, a few guns and some ammunition were taken.

A portion of Gen. Sherman's force is now in Jackson, which is his headquarters, while the remainder is on the way back to Vicksburg.

Johnston's army swam the Pearl River.

Eight steamers left Vicksburg on the 6th for Natchez, having on board 1,200 soldiers under command of Gen. Ransom. On his arrival he captured five rebel officers crossing the river.—He captured a battery of nine guns, four of which are 10 pound Parrotts.—He then marched back into the country nine miles, and captured 247 boxes of ammunition and nine more guns. The rebels fled in consternation.

On returning to Natchez he found 5,000 head of Texas cattle, and over 1,000 hogsheads of sugar, all of which he took possession of in the name of the United States.

On the 8th two steamers arrived from New Orleans via Port Hudson, bringing up 2,300 paroled prisoners.

Two steamers left on the 8th for N. Orleans with large loads of cattle, and three more for Vicksburg with live stock.

The steamers Louisville and Elmira, captured up the Red River, arrived at Vicksburg on the 17th inst.

Official Report.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The following official dispatches from General Grant have been received:

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 15.—Major General H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

Gen. Sherman has Jackson invested from Pearl River on the North to the river on the South. This has cut off many guns from the Confederacy.

General Sherman says he has force enough, and feels no apprehension about the result.

Finding that Yazoo City was being fortified, I sent Gen. Herron there with his division. He captured several hundred prisoners, one steamboat, five pieces of artillery, and all the public stores fell into our hands.

The enemy burned three steamboats on the approach of the gunboats.

The De Kalb was blown up and sunk in fifteen feet of water by the explosion of a topedo.

Finding that the enemy was crossing cattle for the rebel army at Natchez, and were said to have several thousand men there, I have sent steamboats and troops to collect them and to destroy their boats, and all means for making more.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Major General

Another Dispatch.

VICKSBURG, July 18.—Maj. General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Joe Johnston evacuated Jackson on the night of the 16th. He is now in full retreat east. Sherman says that most of his army must perish from heat, lack of water and general discouragement.

The army paroled here have, to a great extent, deserted, and are scattered over the country in every direction.

From the Army of the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—The following dispatches have been received at the headquarters of the middle department:

Army of the Potomac,
Front Royal, Va., July 26.

To Maj. Gen. R. C. Schenck:

The major general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, and to inform you that he engaged the enemy at this point yesterday. This morning the enemy appears to have withdrawn, and his whole army is undoubtedly *en route* to Culpepper and Orange Court House, and probably his rear has passed the Shenandoah at this place and Strasburg.

By order, A. A. MATHEWS, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

The following *information* was received at the headquarters in this city to-day, by Major General Schenck, from Brigadier Genral Lockwood:

"The enemy has disappeared from our front, and is now north of Winchester. Our cavalry was in Charlestown yesterday, (Friday,) and our scouts sent out to the distance of ten miles in every direction, without any signs of the enemy."

WASHINGTON, July 27.—On the 22d inst. while Longstreet was endeavoring to get into Eastern Virginia by way of Manasses Gap, A. P. Hill's corps took possession of Chester Gap. Our cavalry made an attempt to drive him out, but he was too strongly posted for success. They, however, kept him in check until he was reinforced by Longstreet, when both commands came through the gap and are now in Culpepper. It was Longstreet's command which was seen near Amesville. Ewell's corps went to Strasburg.

End of the Morgan Raid.

General John H. Morgan and the Remnant of His Band Prisoners.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—The following dispatch was received at the headquarters of this department to day:

Headquarters, in the Field,
Three miles South of New Lisbon, Ohio, July 26.

To Col. Lewis Richmond, A. A. G:

By the blessing of Almighty God, I have succeeded in capturing General John H. Morgan, Col. Cluke, and the balance of the command, amounting to about 400 prisoners.

I will start with Morgan and his staff on the first train for Cincinnati, and await the General's order for transportation for the balance.

J. M. SHACKLEFORD, Colonel Commanding.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26.—Major Way, with 250 of the 9th Michigan cavalry, forced Morgan to an engagement at three o'clock on Friday morning, a mile from Salonsville, Ohio, and routed him, capturing 240 prisoners.

Morgan, with 300 of his men, escaped, but the whole party were captured by Shackleford, at 3 P. M. to-day, (Sunday,) near New Lisbon. Morgan and his staff are now prisoners at Wellsville.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Nine hundred of Morgan's men were lodged in camp Chase prison to-day. They will be kept there until the officers of Straight's expedition are released from Libby prison.

Mississippians Anxious for Peace.

CAIRO, July 23.—Major General Logan and Col. Hawlings, of Gen. Grant's staff, arrived here to day. They state that Gen. Sherman had returned to Jackson, and he reports to Gen. Grant that the leading citizens of Jackson and the surrounding country have implored him to take some action by which Miss. *may be restored to the Union. Both the* army and the people of that section are completely dispirited, and are ready for peace. They staked their all on Vicksburg and it has fallen. They clung to Johnson as a last hope, and he is utterly vanquished.

What Was Captured at Jackson Mississippi.

From the Richmond Whig of July 23.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 24.

The evacuation of Jackson, Mississippi, left in the hands of the enemy the rolling stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, the Mississippi Central and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads. The motive power alone consisted of over forty engines. The loss is of incalculable importance and is wholly irreparable.—nothing goes well in the Southwest.

The Attack on Charlestown.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—The rebels are understood to have made a desperate and vigorous sortie, attempting to take Gen. Gilmore's land batteries by storm. They were only partially successful, however, our men being driven from their guns only to recover them by a grand counter movement, in which extraordinary valor was shown.

Sumter is believed to be badly breached, but not sufficiently as to expect its surrender.

Several explosions are said to have occurred within its walls, and those of other forts, but the results are unknown.

The bombardment of Fort Wagner was renewed on the morning of the 22d, the iron-clads co-operating with the army.

During the day Fort Wagner was silenced for some time and her colors shot away.

The Union batteries were opened upon the rebels, doing great execution.

LATER.

A charge was made on Fort Wagner, and our troops, after a desperate struggle, were obliged to fall back, which they did in excellent order, and held their old position.

BANKS' OFEICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF PORT HUDSON.

To Major General Halleck, General in-Chief:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, Port Hudson, July 10.—SIR: I have the honor to inform you that with the post there fell into our hands over 5,500 prisoners, including one Major General and one Brigadier General; 20 pieces of heavy artillery, 5 complete batteries numbering 31 pieces of field battery, a good supply of projectiles, *44,800 pounds of cannon powder*, 5,000 stand of arms, and 15,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, besides a small amount of stores of various kinds.

We captured, also, two steamers, one of which is very valuable. They will be of great service at this time.

General, very respectfully your most obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS, Major General Commanding.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

According to information received to day, reports now fully confirmed, that the Third corps of Lee's army passed through Chester Gap on Thursday and Friday, and are now near Culpepper.

Gen. Buford opposed ineffectually, however, their passage. He captured many prisoners. Longstreet's corps passed through Culpepper on Friday, and camped that night south of the town.

All the available rolling stock of the Virginia railroads was concentrated at Culpepper, and it was generally supposed that Lee was making all haste to Richmond, but General Buford thinks the rebels intend to make a stand on the south side of the Rapidan.

Prisoners and refugees are unanimous in the statement that the morale of the rebel army in Virginia is broken, and that great despondency prevails in all the southern cities, particularly in the army.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The schooner A. Mason, from Port Royal, reports having passed off Charleston, on the evening of the 26th, and heard heavy firing. Our forces were still battering at Port Wagner.

Rebel Joy Over the New York Riots.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 18.]

BEGINNING OF CHAOS.

Riot, murder and conflagration have begun in New York. It is a world's wonder that this good work did not commence long ago; and this excellent outbreak may be the opening scene of the inevitable revolution which is to tear to pieces that most rotten society and leave the Northern half of the old American Union a desert of blood soaked ashes. We bid it good speed.

But all this may have little or no effect on the war, at least for a long time. Let us not deceive ourselves; for eternal revolution and even utter ruin in a nation by no means weakens it for foreign aggression, of which revolutionary France is a notable example. *The news is cheering to us*, indeed, because it portends the breaking down of the whole structure of Yankee society. Yet the process may be long; and in the meantime the desperate energy of their war for conquest of the confederacy may grow more furious for a season.

No matter; we can at least now see to the end of it. This one insurrection may be suppressed for the moment, but it will be the parent of other and still worse convulsions. We have but to persevere in our determined resistance, gird ourselves to the task of winning our independence more sternly than ever, yet a little while, and we shall see the giant, but hollow bulk of the Yankee nation bursting into fragments and rushing down into perdition in flames and blood. Amen.

DESPERADOES IN MISSOURI.—A short time since, the editor of the Gallatin (Daviess county) *People's Press* published the following: "There is great excitement and alarm felt in Worth county, Missouri, at this time. Men are dragged from their beds at all hours of the night and shot. In some instances these desperadoes stand over the doomed man, and make him dig his grave, then kill him and throw *him into it. These deeds of violence* and murder are said to be perpetrated by a band known as "Red Legs."—We call upon all good citizens to see to it that these plunderers and murderers are exterminated at once."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

June 13, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour..	$6.37½@7.25
Common and Superfine	$5.00@5.00
Rye Flour	$4.50
Corn Meal	$3.00
Extra White Wheat	$1.38@1.45
Fair and Prime Red	$1.48@1.50
Rye	$1.00
Corn, prime Yellow	.80
Oats	.75
Clovereed, 64 lbs	$5.25@5.50
Timothy	$1.50@1.75
Wool	.36@.92
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$6.75@7.25
Extra do ₱ cwt	5.62
White Wheat	1.20
Red Wheat	1.20
Rye	1.00
Corn	.100
Oats	.45
Clovereed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Dried Apples	1.50
Butter	.12
Eggs	.12
Lard	.10
Ham	.10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present loan of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.

JAY COOKE, *Subscription Agent*,
Apl 7, 1863-3m. No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will sell at public sale, on Thursday, the 25th day of July, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House, in Huntingdon, the following described property, to-wit:

Two lots of ground, situate in the village of Dudley, Carbon township, Huntingdon county, numbered 15 and 16 in the recorded plan of the town, situate at the corner of Front and Washington streets, each fronting 50 feet on Front street and extending back at right angles therefrom, and parallel with Washington street, 150 feet to an alley, having thereon erected a large two story plank house, part of it unfinished with a stone basement—occupied as a boarding house—and frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David S. Berkstresser.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, *including those who have lost a hand or an arm*; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrolment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Captain and Provost Marshal.

Huntingdon July 8, 1863.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whereas any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as section eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

July 7th, 1863—3t.

HOWARD & WILFONG'S PATENT HAY ELEVATOR.

THE saving in time and labor by the use of this form of Elevator has been long evident. Its operation is to force the teeth into the load, start the latter and lift the load to the desired point—pull the cord, then the fork swings on the eye—lets and lets the load fall into the mow.

Farmers tell us they have hoisted from 500 to 1000 lbs. at one lift, on a three horse load at four inches. We have notes from Graham, Enden and Passmore—Fisch & Morris—H. Buist & Son and others, who endorse their superiority and have them for sale. We respectfully solicit orders for one or more forks.

J. N. WILFONG & CO.
1714 and 16 Baker St. Phila.

July 7, 1863-3m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of John C. Watson, Esq., Trustee appointed by the said Court to sell the real estate of Thomas M. Owens deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to said duty on Saturday, the 25th of July next, at one o'clock P. M., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims against the said fund, are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.

July 7th, 1863.

HAINES BROS' CELEBRATED N. Y. PIANOS.

These Instruments are not surpassed by any made, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. A circular of the most reliable references can be seen at the Globe Office.

MARSH, Solo Agt., 1102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums.
June 17th, 1863-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of John McIlroy, deceased.] Letters of administration upon the estate of John McIlroy, late of Jackson township, Huntingdon co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JOSEPH McILROY, JACKSON McILROY, } Administrators.

June 3, 1863*

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
17th District, Penna., Huntingdon, May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days, at these Headquarters, when they will be enlisted and furnished with transportation.

They will be immediately mustered into the service of the United States and the bounty paid.

Pay and subsistence to commence from the date of enlistment. By order of Capt. J. D. CAMPBELL,
June 3, 1863. Provost Marshal.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against trusting or harboring Susan Keeme, my wife, on my account, as she left my bed and board without any just cause. All debts contracted by her I will not pay, unless compelled by law.

Ready to go, Jolie* JOHN A. YOCUM.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.—Any person desiring intelligence of or from their friends or relations in the Army of the Potomac or in any of the Army Hospitals, can receive information by addressing W. J. REALSH, Washington, D. C; enclosing one dollar. [June 10, 1863-6t*

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR, ALTOONA, PA., AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

SANSTIAM & WHEELER

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and *their superiority* is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other man ufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any other. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Bethlehem.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot, and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANTS in Huntingdon County by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for the year 1863.

	Class	License.
Alexandria Borough.		
E. P. Walker,	14	7.00
J. H. Gregory,	14	7.00
Wm. Moore,	14	7.00
Barree.		
S. W. Myton,	14	7.00
J. C. Walker,	14	7.00
Martin Green,	14	7.00
Brady.		
H. Jamison,	14	7.00
Geo. Ely,	13	10.00
J. Duffenbach,	14	7.00
S. Sechrist,	14	7.00
Cassville.		
J. P. Heaton,	14	7.00
J. Henderson,	14	7.00
Carbon.		
C. A. Heaton,	14	7.00
J. S. Berkstresser,	14	7.00
T. M. Hedding,	14	7.00
Powelton Coal Mine Co.,	10	20.00
Matthew Dunn,	14	7.00
Jas. Gleason,	13	10.00
W. A. Orbison,	14	7.00
Brown, Roberts & Co.,	14	7.00
R. B. Wigton,	10	20.00
A. B. Christ,	14	7.00
Blair & Port,	12	12.50
David Dunn,	13	10.00
Jacob Means,	14	7.00
Clay.		
G. H. Stevens,	14	7.00
J. H. Adams,	14	7.00
R. Ashman,	13	10.00
Cromwell.		
Daniel Huber,	14	7.00
T. E. Orbison,	14	7.00
Wm. Harper,	14	7.00
Dublin.		
James Cree,	14	7.00
Geo. Sipes,	14	7.00
W. C. Swan,	14	7.00
Franklin.		
Mrs. Isett & Mrs. Gardner,	14	7.00
John Q. Adams,	14	7.00
Shoup Stewart & Co.,	13	10.00
J. W. Mattern,	14	7.00
H. A. Bathurst & Co.,	14	7.00
G. & J. H. Shoenberger,	10	20.00
Hopewell.		
Simon Colon,	14	7.00
David Weaver,	14	7.00
Wm. P. Orbison,	14	7.00
Huntingdon Borough.		
Fisher & Son,	12	12.50
B. F. Gwin,	13	10.00
Benj. Jacobs,	14	7.00
A. Willoughby,	14	7.00
H. Bowman,	14	7.00
Cannon & Hefright,	13	10.00
Wm. Colon,	14	7.00
Jos. Bolger,	14	7.00
Swartz & McCabe,	14	7.00
M. Gutman,	13	10.00
S. S. Smith,	13	10.00
J. A. Brown,	13	10.00
D. Africa,	14	7.00
Wm. Lewis,	14	7.00
W. A. Saxton,	14	7.00
Wallace & Clement,	14	7.00
Z. Yonter,	14	7.00
A. B. Cunningham,	13	10.00
" " "	14	7.00
M. Peterhoof,	14	7.00
Jackson.		
Freedom J. C.,	13	10.00
S. W. Myton,	14	7.00
W. H. Harper,	14	7.00
R. McIlvaney,	14	7.00
Morris.		
R. A. Dorsey,	13	10.00
T. W. Giallins,	13	10.00
J. H. Hammer,	14	7.00
Wm. Davis,	14	7.00
Penn.		
Wm. March,	14	7.00
Porter.		
C. B. Green,	14	7.00
Saml. Hatfield,	14	7.00
Shirley.		
Ettner, Foster & Co.,	14	7.00
Geo. McLaughlin,	14	7.00
Peter M. Bailey,	13	10.00
W. A. Foster,	14	7.00
W. H. Brewster,	14	7.00
Lose & Dever,	14	7.00
Springfield.		
C. McLaughlin,	14	7.00
N. K. Covert,	14	7.00
D. Lesher,	14	7.00
Tell.		
D. H. Morrison,	14	7.00
Union.		
Saml Miller,	13	10.00
J. Pauman,	13	10.00
Walker.		
J. Doughes,	14	7.00
J. Brewster,	14	7.00
Warriorsmark.		
W. C. Vantries & Co.,	14	7.00
R. F. Bottorf,	14	7.00
D. G. Owen,	14	7.00
J. R. Thompson,	14	7.00
West.		
J. C. Walker,	14	7.00
H. Hartman,	14	7.00
Jno. N. Swoope & Co.,	13	10.00
Jno. Cresswell & Son,	13	10.00
PATENT MEDICINES.		
John Rebh,		10.00
Jos. Johnston,		5.00
Wm. P. McNitt,		5.00
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.		
T. Newell & Co.,		25.00
J. Smith & Co.,		25.00
Peter Kooken,		15.00
Robt. Massey,		15.00
J. K. Isett,		15.00
P. Schneider,		15.00
Robert Fleming,		15.00
A. Soltz,		15.00
BILLIARD SALOONS.		
A. V. Westbrook,		20.00
L. Simmers,		20.00
Philip H. Piper,